

ASD Diagnostics Group

DIAGNOSTICS

G. Decker
Group Leader

M. Addison
C. Doose
S. Farrell
C. Gold
R. Hogrefe
R. Keane
S. Kim
R. Lill
R. Merl
A. Pietryla
R. Zabel

PHOTON DIAGNOSTICS

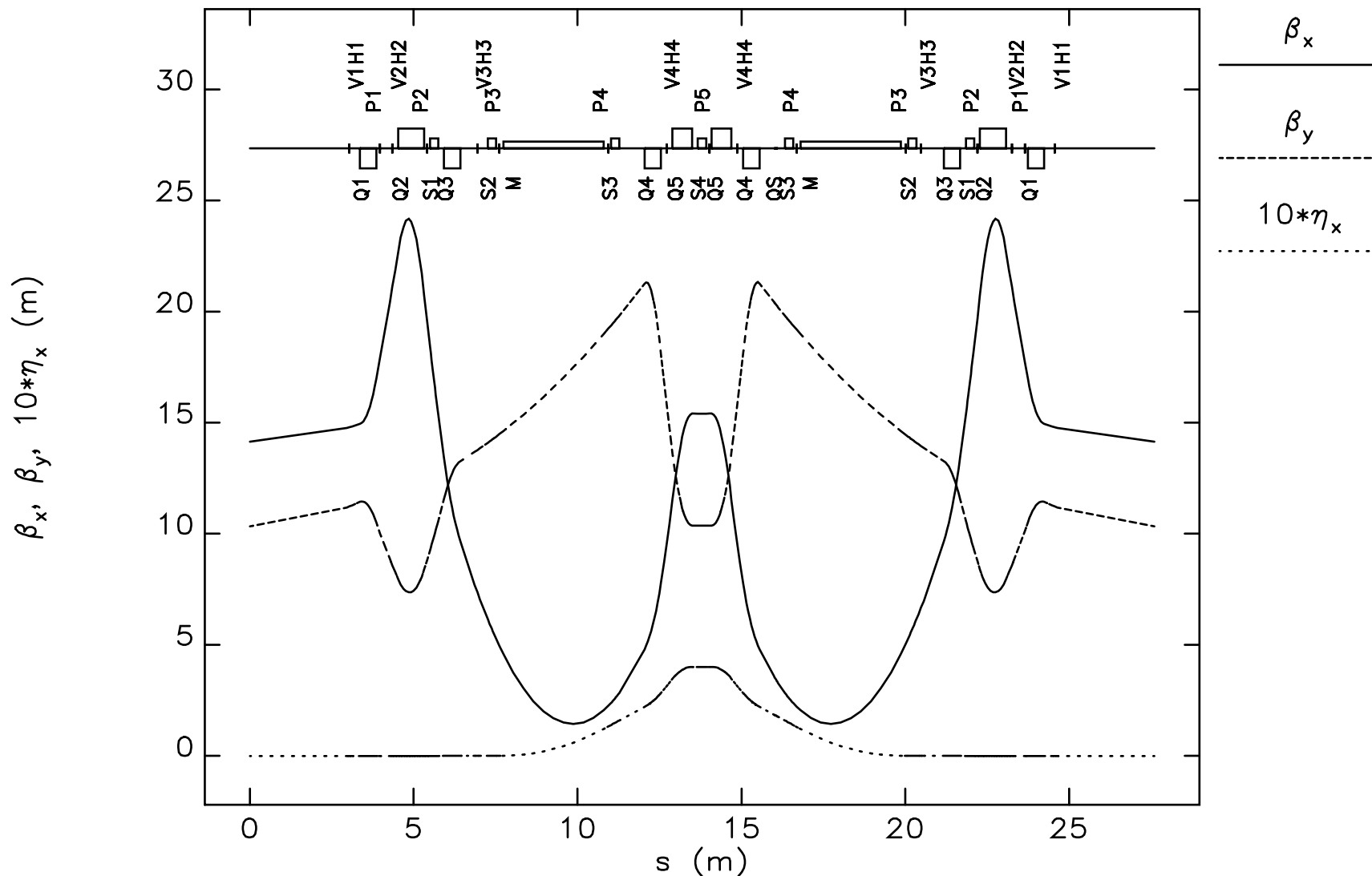
A. Lumpkin
Head

W. Berg
P. Dombrowski
B. Yang

Diagnostics

- RF beam position monitor status & plans
- X-ray BPM plans
- Feedback orbit control
- Sector 35 photon diagnostics status
- LDRD - Low-energy undulator diagnostics

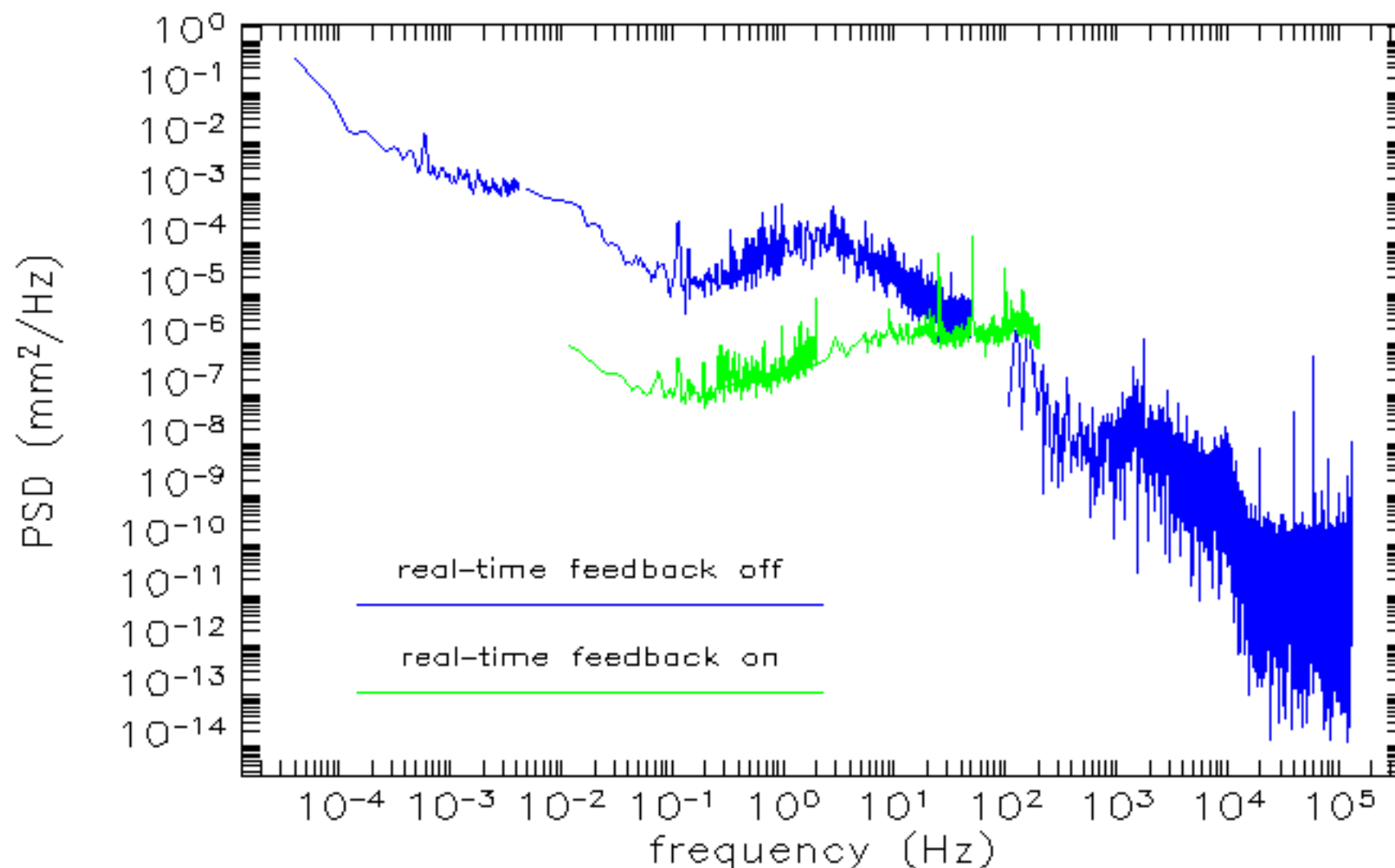




RF Beam Position Monitor Status & Plans

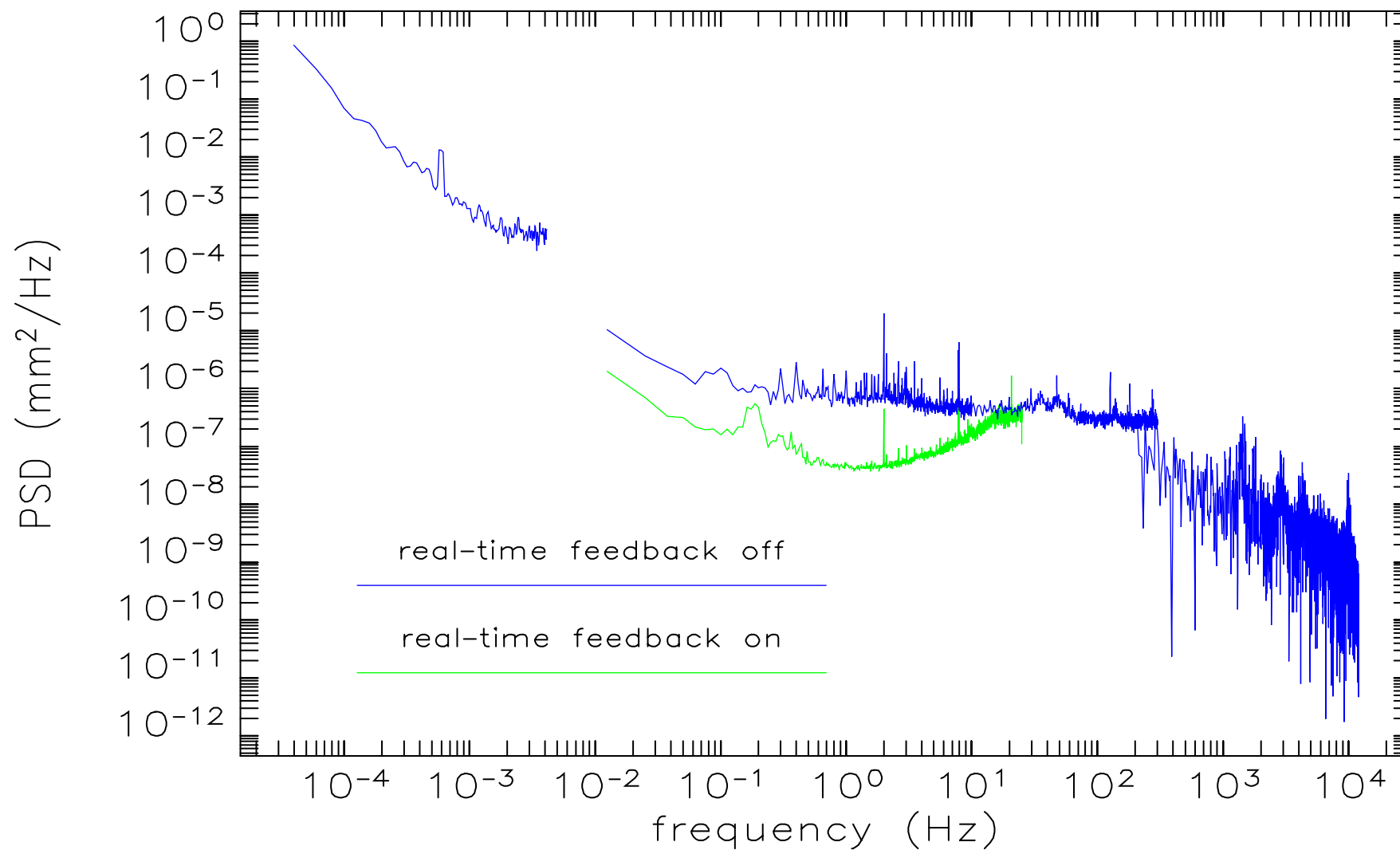
- Present system is generally meeting beam stability specifications ($\pm 5\%$ of beam size).
- Monopulse system limitations impact storage ring bunch pattern (dead-time requirement).
- RF front-end components lossy (14 dB insertion loss), requiring “target cluster” current > 4 mA.
- Long-term drift/intensity dependence continues to be a challenge.

Horizontal Mean PSD at Insertion Device Source Points



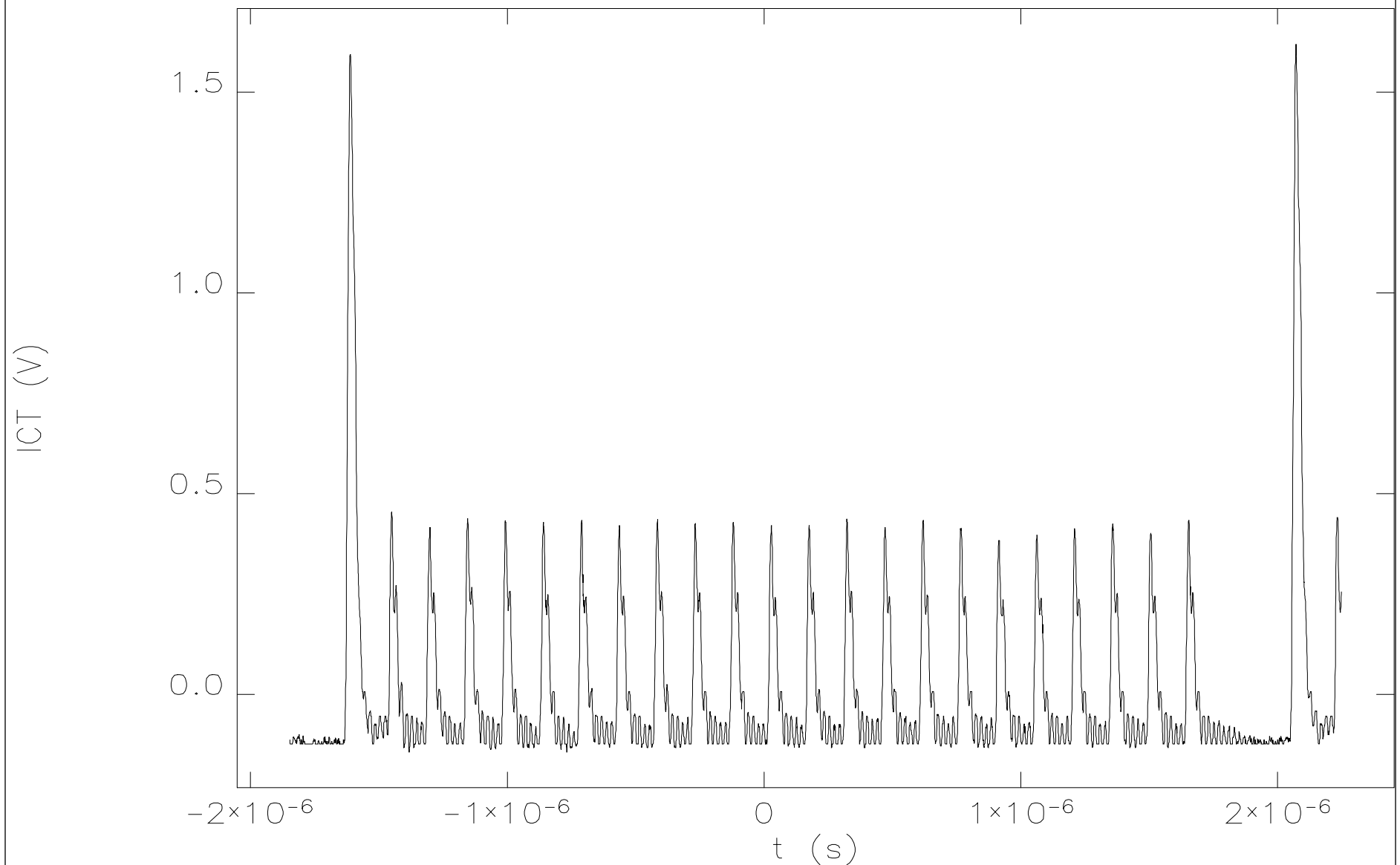
data from 10/21/96 1/11/97 1/25/97 5/4/97

Vertical Mean PSD at Insertion Device Source Points



data from 1/11/97 3/04/97 5/4/97

Fill #70 fill pattern 6+22 Singlets



Sun Apr 12 08:03:14 1998

Argonne National Laboratory
Advanced Photon Source
ASD Diagnostics



Univ. of Chicago Review
Glenn Decker
May 11, 1998

RF Beam Position Monitor Status & Plans (cont'd)

- Plan to replace passive rf front-end to enhance signal strength (Phase I) and reduce dead time requirement to < 100 ns with further improvement in signal strength (Phase II).
- Monopulse BPM Upgrade Review 4/24/98

Comments from Review Committee:

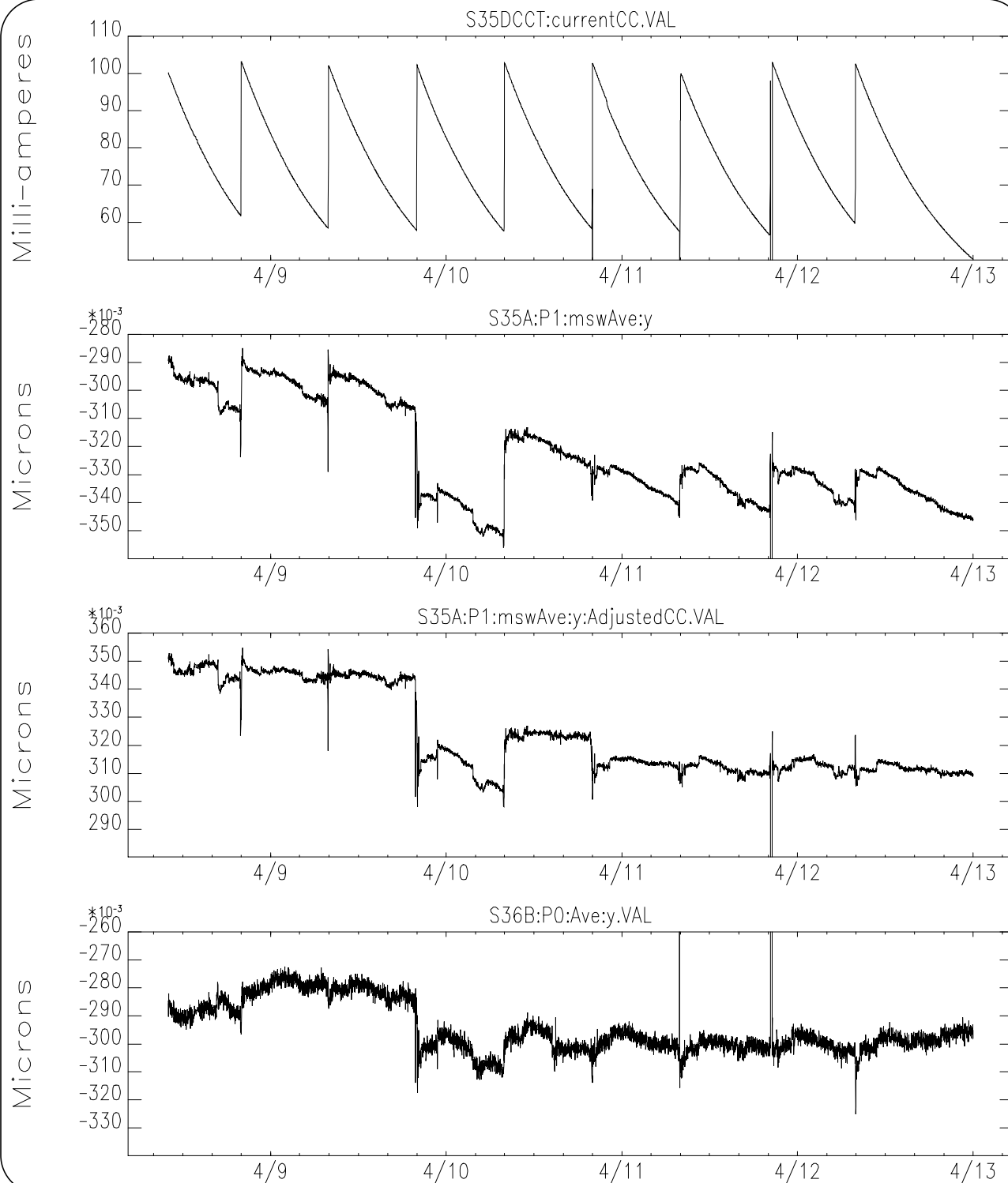
- **“The phased approach that was presented is reasonable and conservative”**
- **“The plan to evaluate several implementations with beam-based studies is sensible”**
- Testing with Phase I mods completed 4/98.
- Schedule is to install one full sector with Phase I and Phase II modifications (discrete components) for testing with beam in early CY 1999.
- Full ring upgrade by summer, 1999.

RF Beam Position Monitor Status & Plans (cont'd)

- Commercially available narrow-band (300 Hz) switched receivers are in-house (42 units + 8 spares).
- To be located at 21 ID source points.
- Superior long-term drift performance and reduced bunch pattern dependence for local feedback/source point control.
- Installation/commissioning of up to eight sectors (sixteen channels) for each of the July, October, and December shutdowns is planned.
- Complete system planned for commissioning in early CY 1999.

Monopulse vs. Switched Receiver Comparison

(Vertical)



Courtesy of O. Singh, ANL

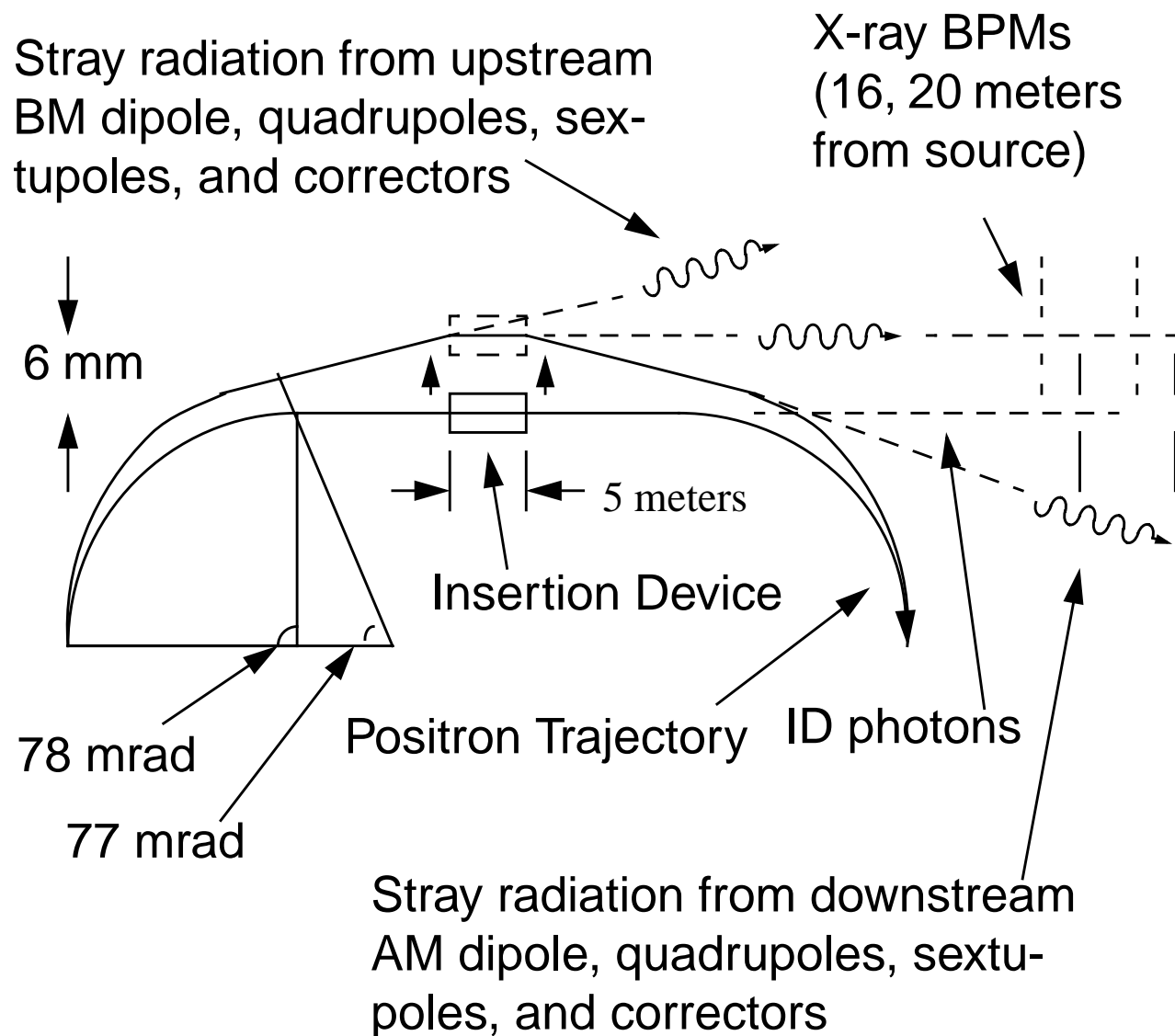
XFD/ASD X-ray Stability Task Force (XAXSTF)

- Interdivisional group brought into existence at ALD request in early 1997 to investigate methods for improving beam stabilization
- Om Singh, ASD-DIAG chair
- Concept:
 - Insertion device X-BPMs subject to influence of variable stray radiation sources (bending magnets, quadrupoles, correctors)**
 - Introduction of chicane in lattice eliminates stray radiation from X-BPM field of view**
- Logistics, ray tracing studies, machine studies (3/97 - present) show feasibility of concept
- Sector 34 chosen for trial of concept
 - **Insertion device, front end in place**
 - **User beamline scheduled for CY 1999**
 - **Ring mechanical modifications scheduled for 10/98**

XFD/ASD X-ray Stability Task Force (XAXSTF)

- Commercial rf BPMs, BM & ID X-BPMs, plus monopulse BPM diagnostics available for comparison in Sector 34.
- Potential exists for true sub-micron beam position measurement and stabilization.
- Novel ideas, i.e., use of radiation from corrector magnets for x-ray beam position independent of insertion device gap, will be investigated.
- Special purpose X-BPM blade actuator with large scan range will be used to map radiation fields in large aperture.

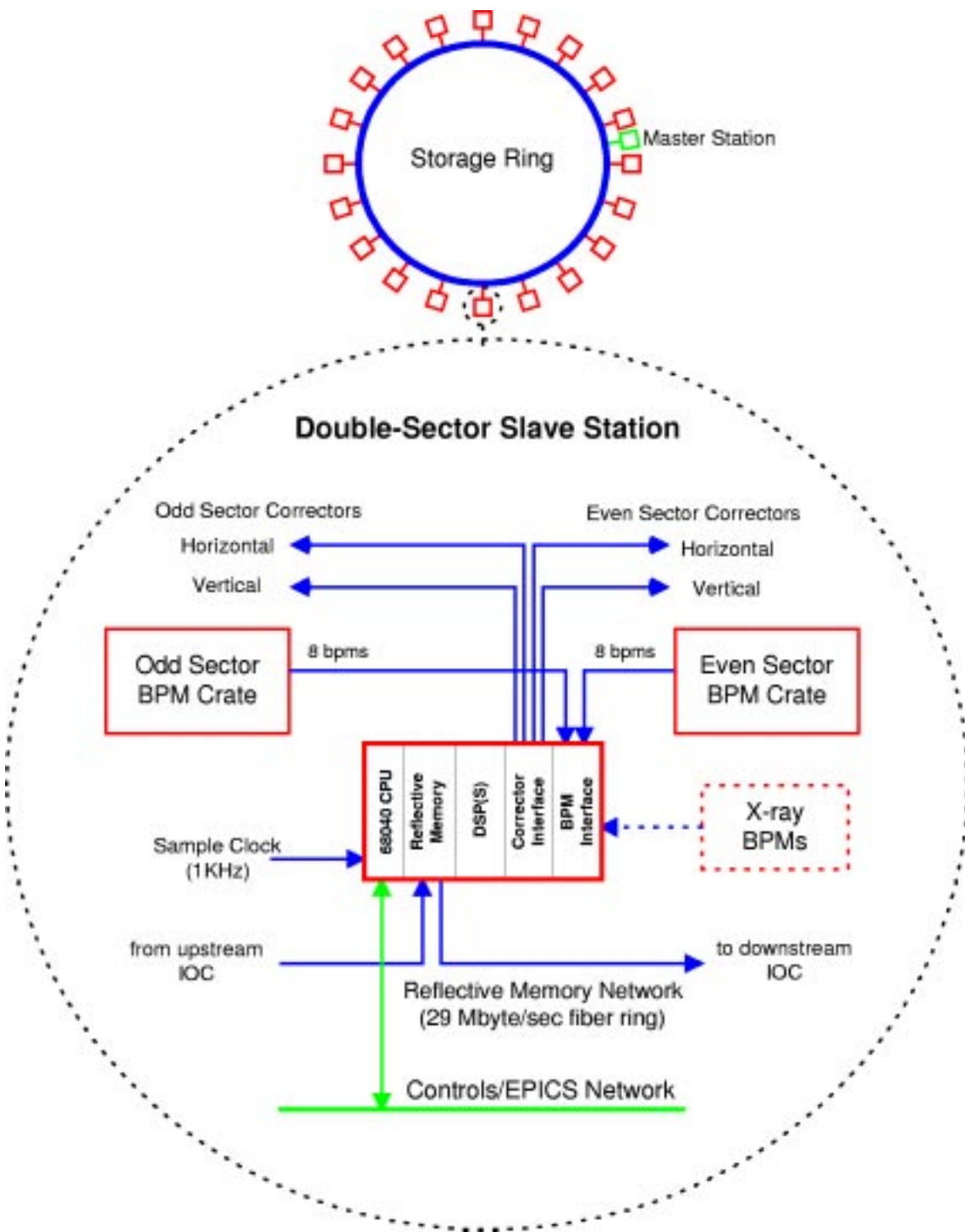
Concept for Elimination of X-BPM Background Signals



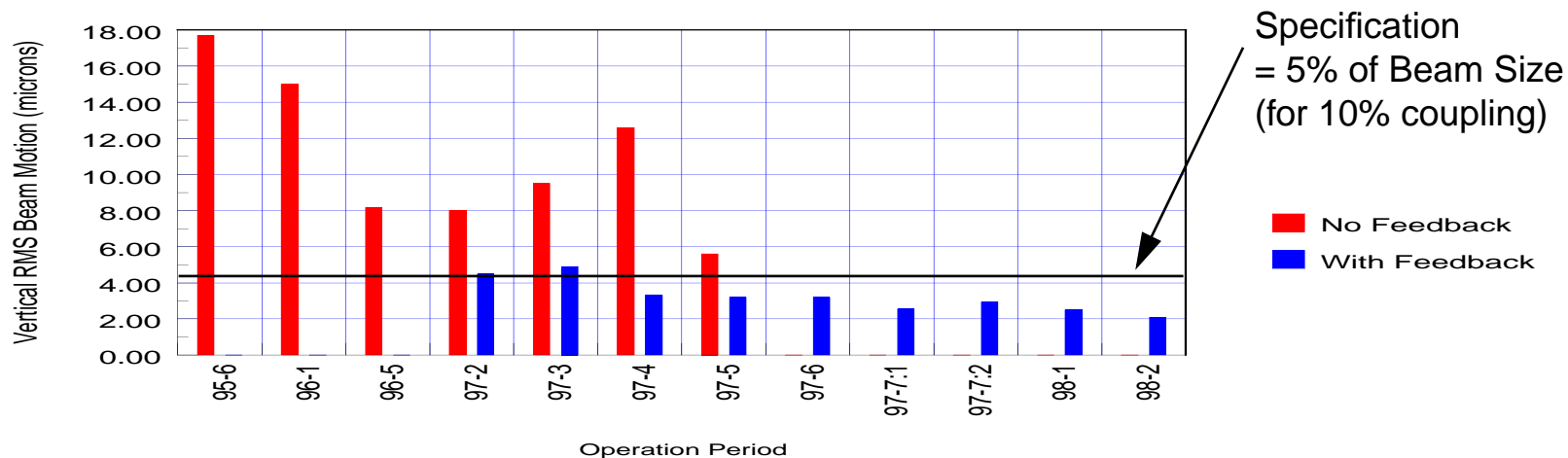
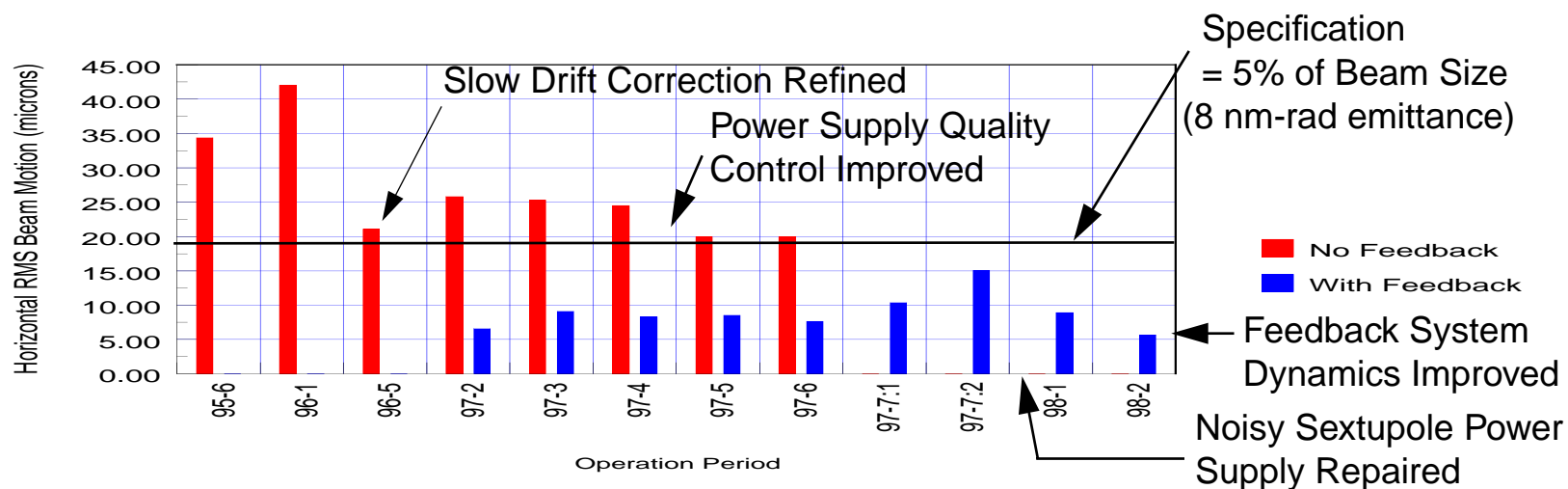
Real-Time Closed Orbit Feedback

(John Carwardine, Frank Lenkszus)

- Commissioned 7/97 during user beam operation.
- Beam stability better than 2.5 microns rms vertical, 5 microns rms horizontal, (.01 - 30 Hz).
- Employs up to 160 BPMs and 38 correctors.
- Performs all-digital real-time global correction at 1 kHz; 2 kHz starting 5/98.
- Provides powerful diagnostic for identification of noise sources and malfunctioning BPMs.
- Upgrade to use up to 80 correctors in process for improved performance.



APS Horizontal and Vertical Beam Position Stability History (DC - 30 Hz)

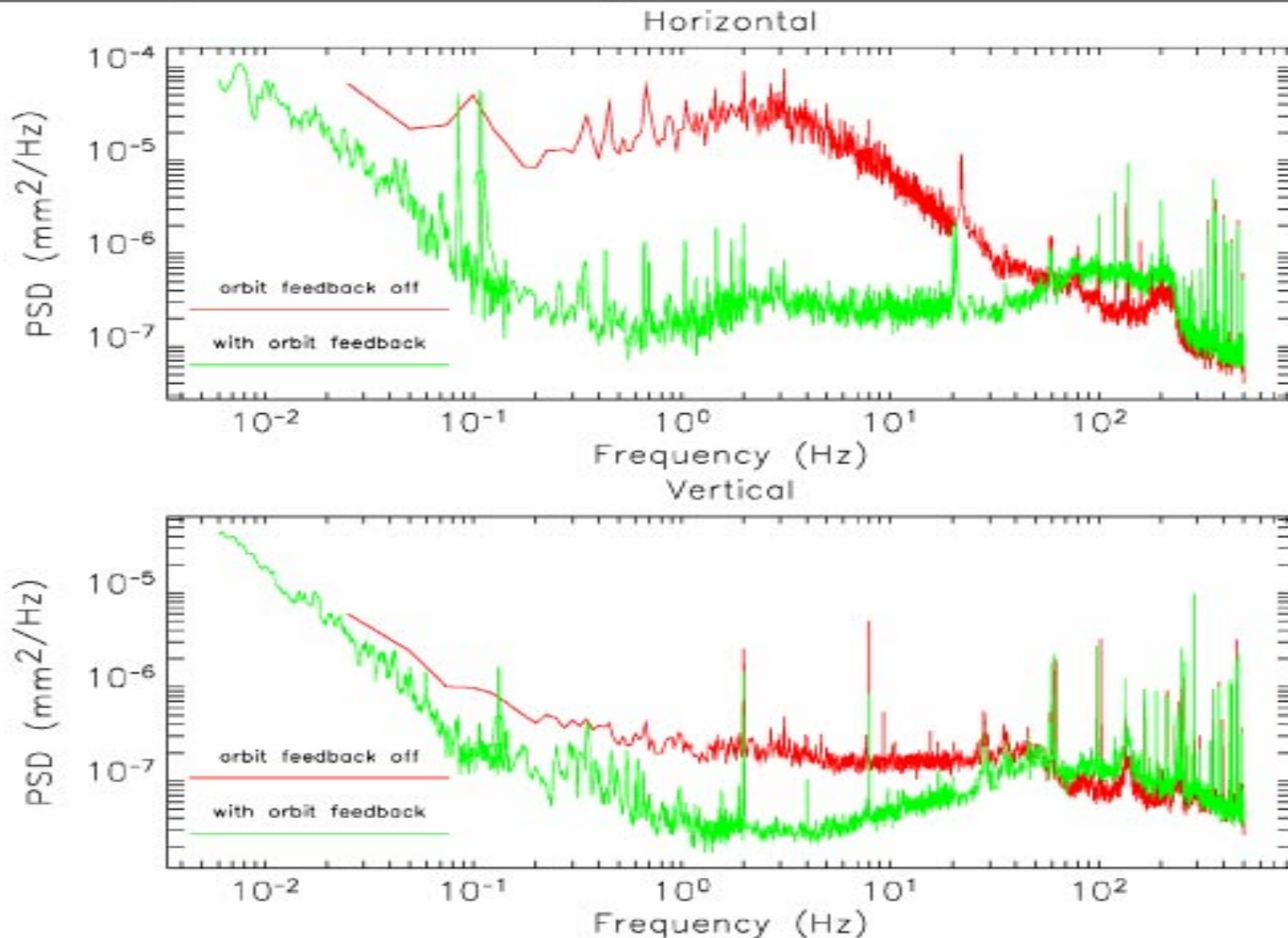


Orbit Stability at Insertion-Device Source Points

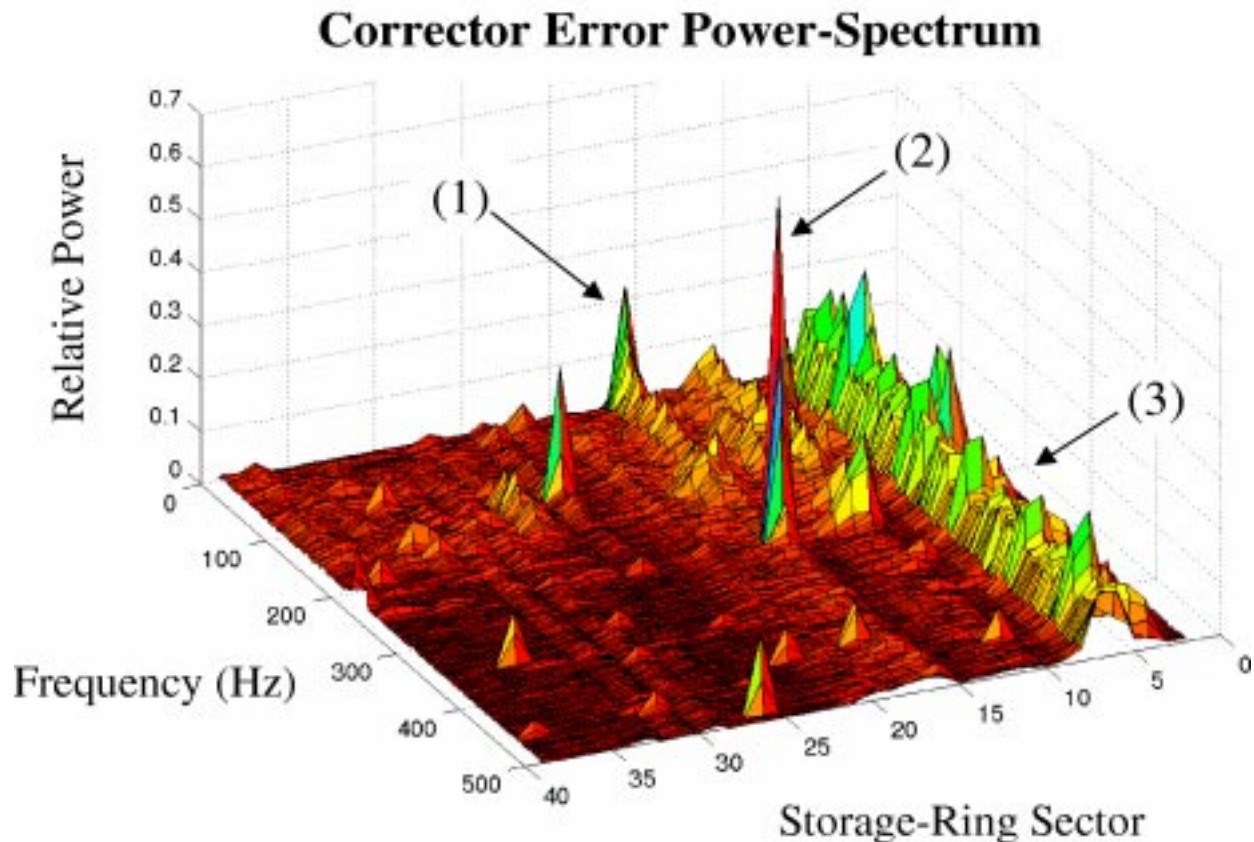
	Horizontal		Vertical	
	No F/B	F/B on	No F/B	F/B on
<u>Required</u> orbit stability (rms) (with 10% x-y coupling)	17.5 μ m		4.5 μ m	
Orbit motion <u>0.016Hz-30Hz</u> (rms)	18.4 μ m	4.4 μ m	3.1 μ m	1.8 μ m
Orbit motion <u>0.25Hz-500Hz</u> (rms)	20 μ m	13.2 μ m	7.4 μ m	7.5 μ m
Beam size at I.D. source points (rms) (inferred from S35BM @ 100mA)	335 μ m		18 μ m	
Beta at I.D. source points (design)	17m		3m	

Measurements were taken during the APS “98-2” user run with 1% x-y coupling

Orbit Motion Power Spectra at ID Source Points



Roadmap of Horizontal Sources (September 1997)



- (1) Low-frequency random noise from sextupole power supply with poor regulation.
- (2) Narrow-band source at 248Hz from oscillating corrector power supply.
- (3) Broad-band noise caused by bad BPM in sector 6 (not real orbit motion).

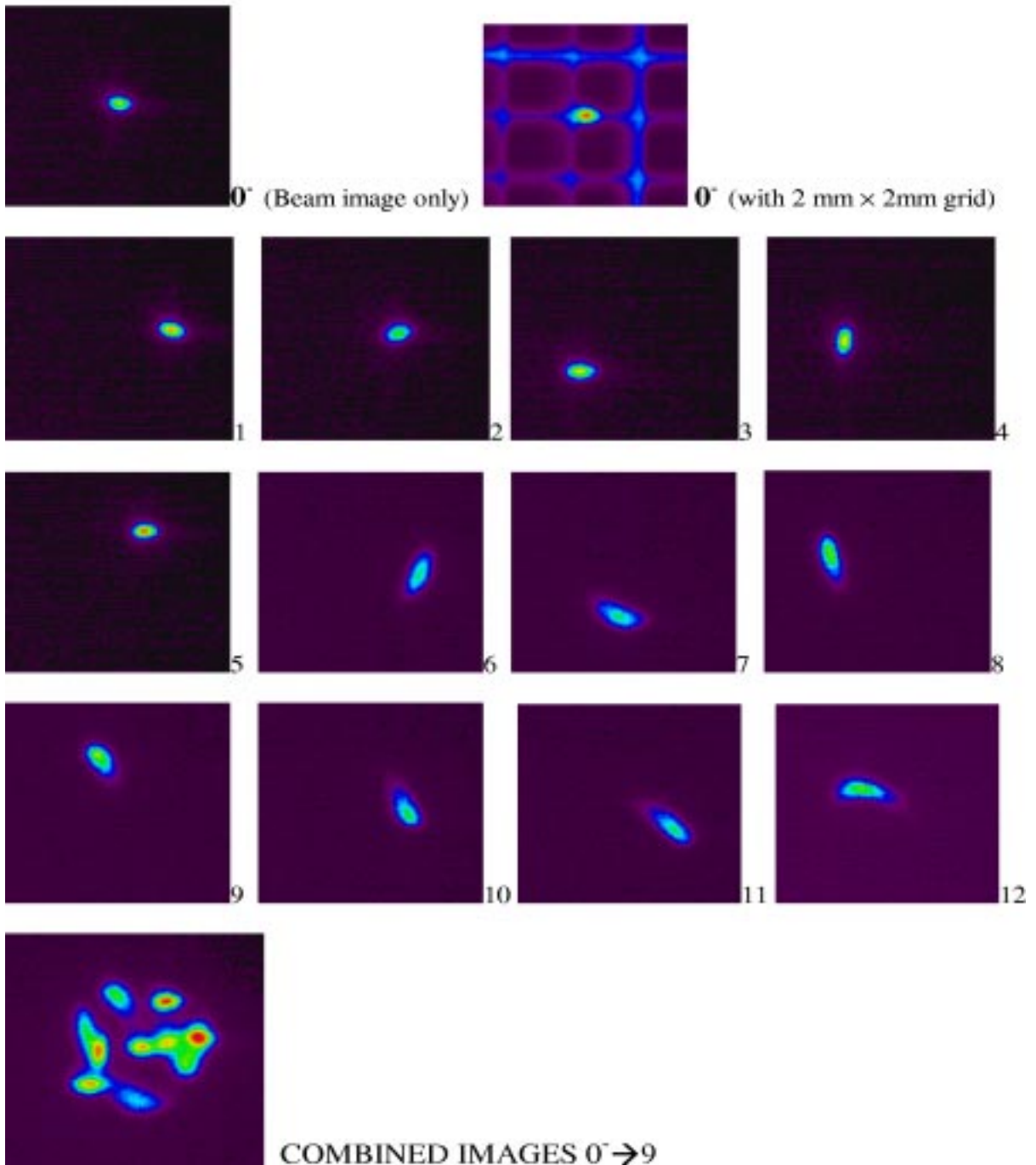
Sector 35 Beam Diagnostics Photon Beamlines

Recent Results

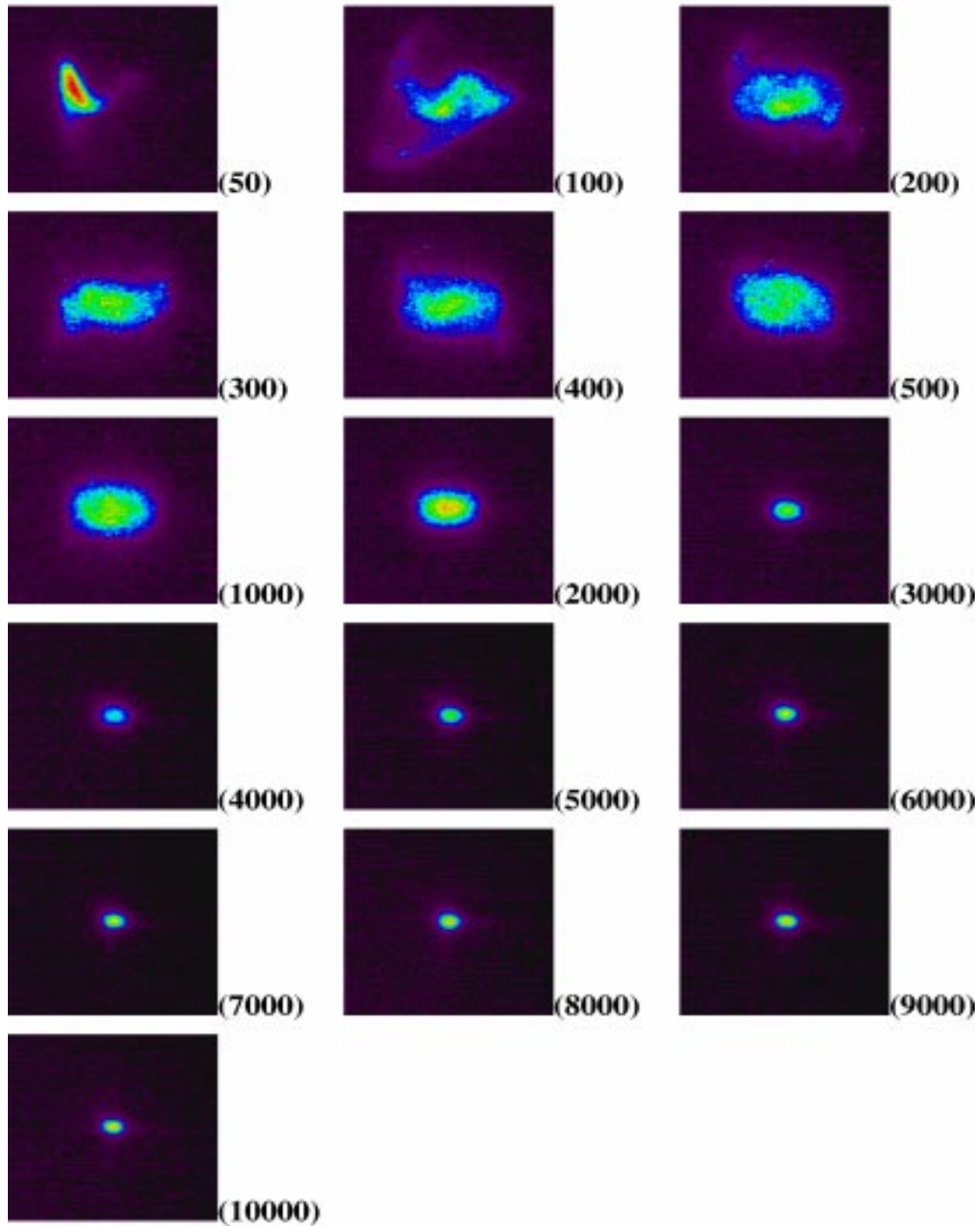
- First measurements of injection process for top-up studies using a dual-sweep streak camera and a gated camera
- First measurements on a stored beam with an x-ray synchroscan streak camera
- Low vertical beta lattice beam size measurements
- On-line logging of beam size and position as process variables

4. GATED CAMERA IMAGES (1/19/98)

Single turn images (first 12 turns, file 02 .. 15):



Single turn images (into damping, file 32 .. 16):



FY98/99 Sector 35 Plans

35-ID/AM Sources

- Fabrication and installation of in-vacuum monochromator chamber (6/98).
- Beam studies using third harmonic ID radiation.
- Beam studies using AM dipole radiation.
- Tests of cryo-cooled CCD camera and time-resolved imaging techniques on the x-ray sources.

35-BM Source

- Completion of front-end installation.
- Transport beamline installation to 35 BM-A, C experimental stations, providing 4 x magnification with corresponding resolution improvement to approx. 10 microns rms.

Summary - Sector 35

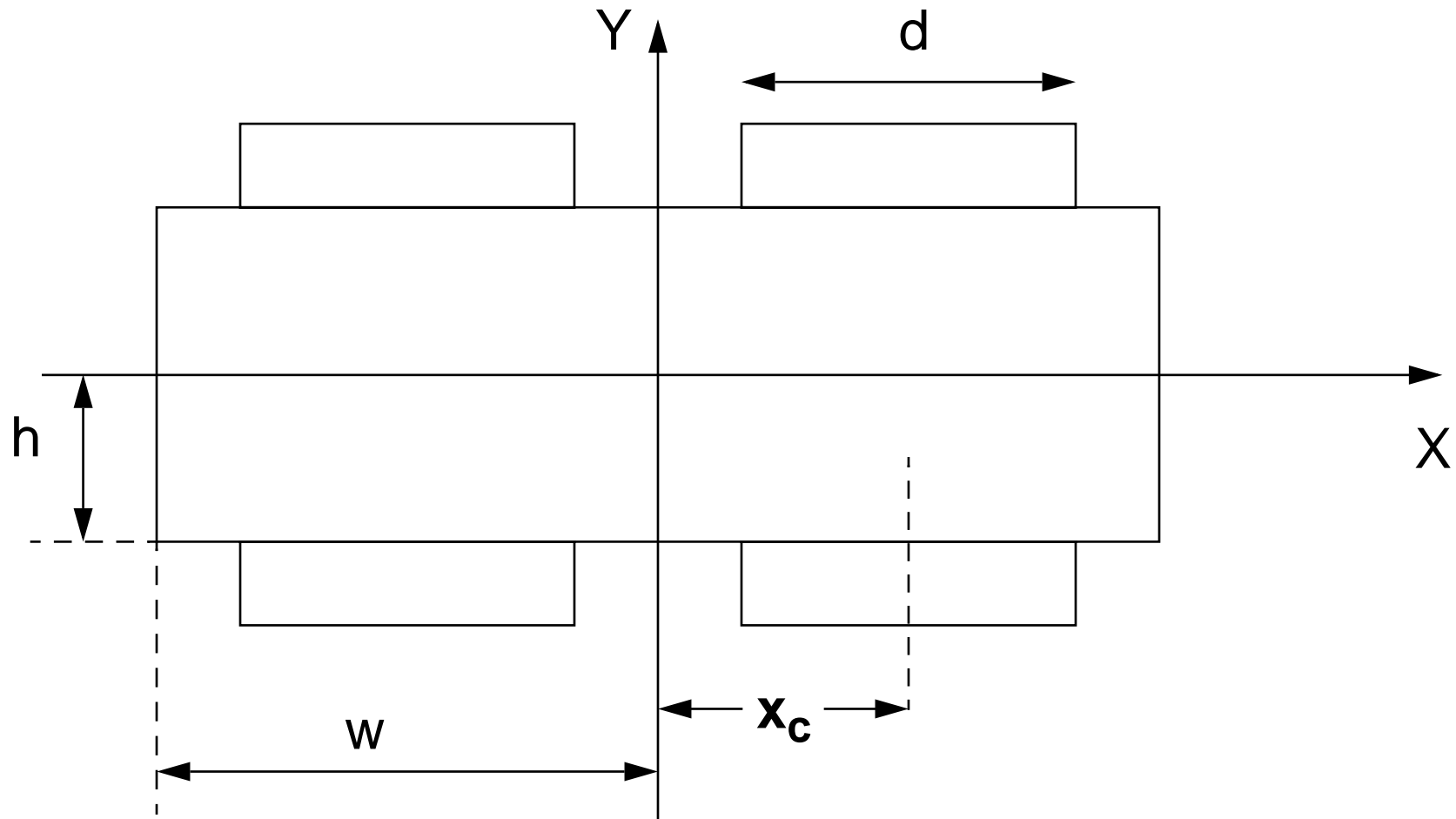
- Operations support provided by on-line logging of beam size.
- Stored beam quality/stability readily assessed using beam images available in MCR.
- Time-resolved imaging capability is used to study top-up dynamics issues and machine physics phenomena.
- 35-ID provides beam divergence measurements at the 1-2% coupling level. (CDR Design 10%)
- ID beamline upgrade will support third harmonic operations and measurement capability in the 0.3% coupling domain.



Low-Energy Undulator Test Line (LEUTL) Diagnostics

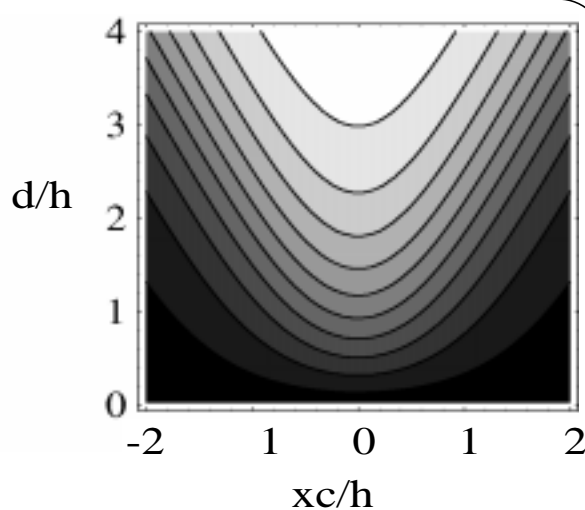
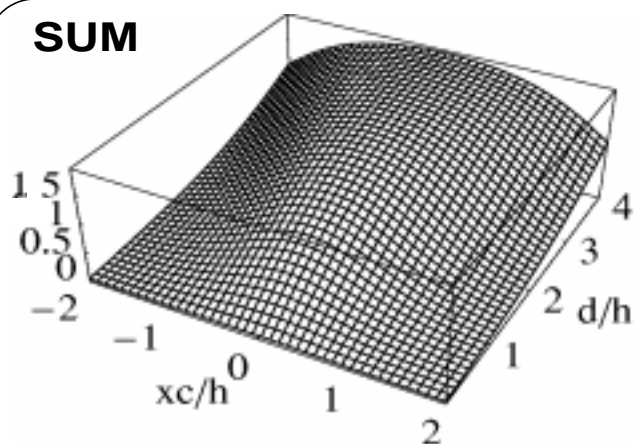
- Significant FY98 funding (\$220k) from LDRD
- Scope:
 - Investigate optimal design for single-pass beam position monitor employing standard pickups
 - Implement button pickup design for trajectory control through LEUTL end-station undulators
 - Investigate optical diagnostics for LEUTL particle beam
 - Optical transition radiation (OTR)
 - YAG crystals
 - Far infrared transition/diffraction radiation
- Status
 - Three pickup electrode designs complete
 - Two designs in fabrication (stripline + small button)
 - S-band BPM electronics prototyping complete
 - Linac beam parameters quantified using OTR and YAG crystal methods (Linac stations 1 and 5)

Geometry for BPM button geometry optimization

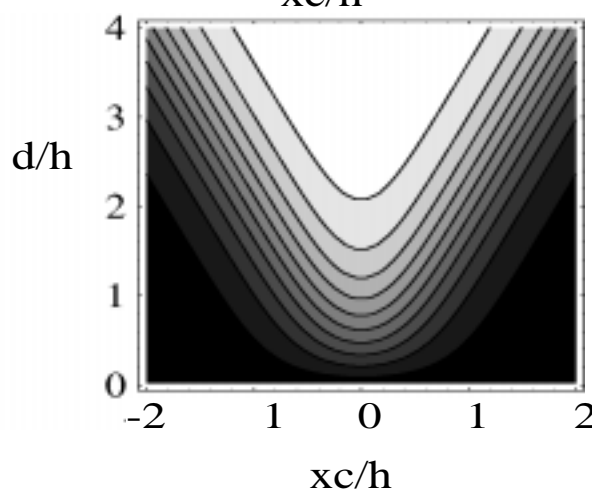
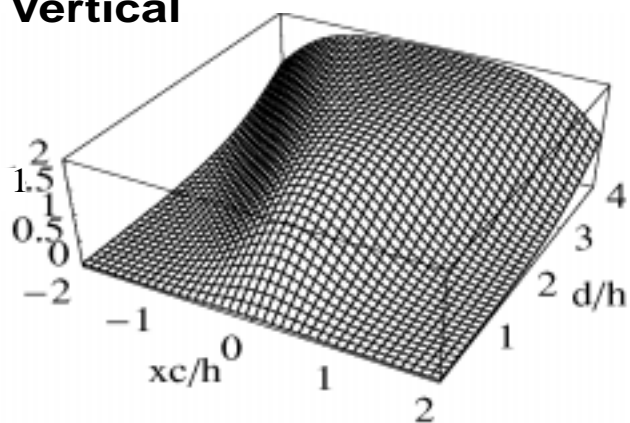


Optimization of BPM Sum, Position Sensitivity with Geometry

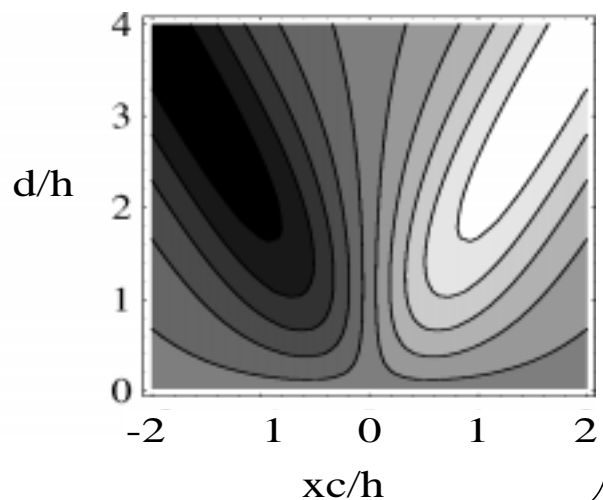
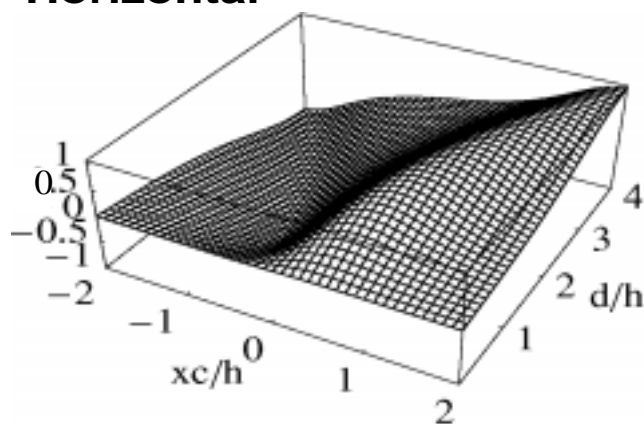
SUM

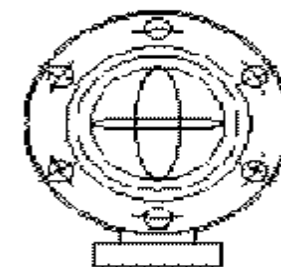
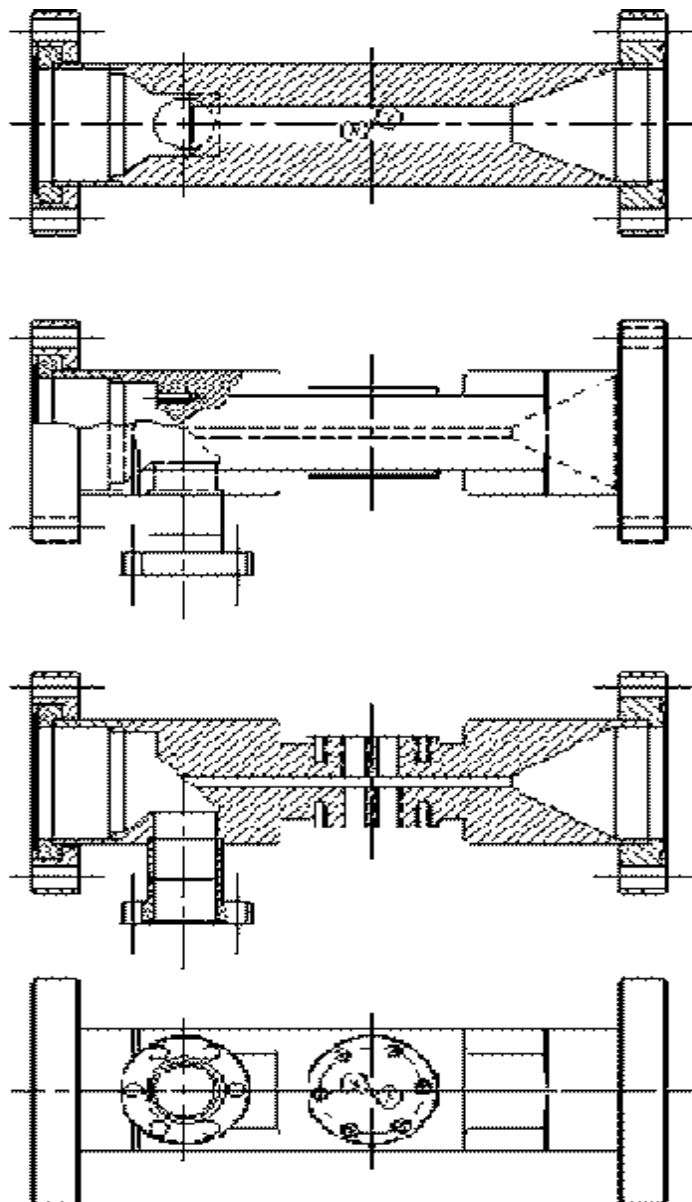
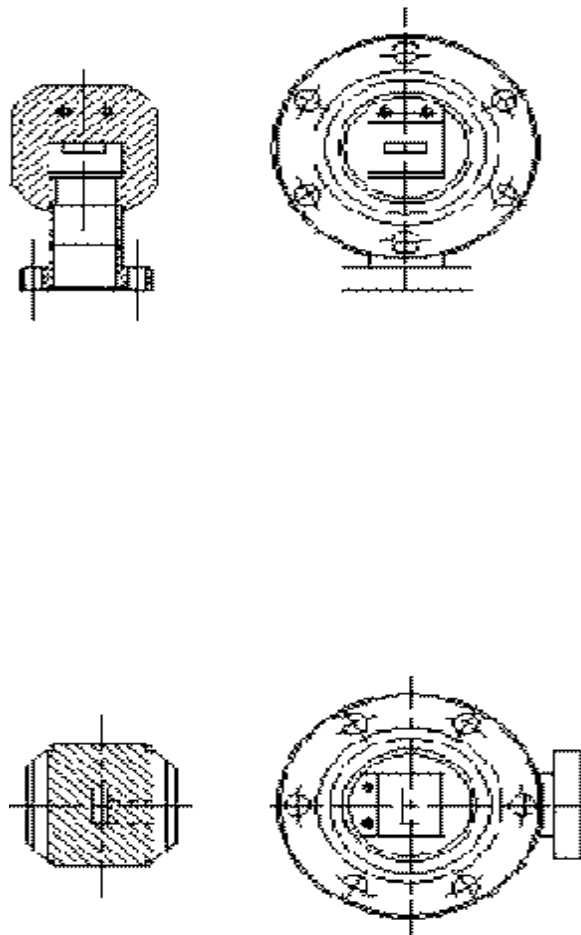


Vertical



Horizontal





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